

FIRE SCARE IN A THEATRE.

A SLIGHT BLAZE AT MINER'S BOWERY HOUSE.

SOME EXCITEMENT FOR A TIME, BUT COOL HEADS PREVENTED A PANIC—THE DAMAGE TRIVIAL.

A trivial blaze in Miner's Bowery Theatre in the course of a matinee yesterday caused considerable excitement for a few minutes. The fire started in the middle of the orchestra and was caused by some one dropping a lighted cigar or cigarette upon some programmes scattered on the floor.

"Billy" Farrell and Miss Willie Farrell were giving an act called "The cake-walkers' dream" when the fire occurred. When the cry of fire was raised they continued their act and the performance was not interrupted while the flames were being put out.

The fire started in the seats where the fire occurred and spread to the floor. A policeman on duty outside heard the cry of fire, and running to the nearest box, sent in an alarm.

Patrolman Whitman, of the Eldridge-st. station, who happened to be passing in citizen's clothes, ran into the theatre and helped to put out the flames. He was slightly burned about the right hand. The firemen, who were called for by the alarm, and the policeman, with the aid of the theatre's aid, soon quenched the fire.

Every one in the place was prepared to run out of the building at the first warning of danger and a panic seemed imminent, but when the performance did not cease and it was seen that cool heads and active hands were in control, the alarm abated and nearly every one remained calmly in his place.

In less than three minutes after the first cry of danger was given three or four engines and a couple of hook and ladder trucks dashed up to the front of the theatre and the firemen rushed into the building. They finished the work of extinguishing the flames, and then tore up a space of flooring to make certain that no spark of fire was smouldering beneath the boards. After five or ten minutes' work they withdrew from the theatre with their engines.

As soon as the matinee performance was ended the stage carpenter and his assistants repaired the damage, and the performance was in its usual order for the evening performance.

The theatre is owned by Congressman Henry C. Miner.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

I. W. C. A. ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED.

WELL-KNOWN SPEAKERS TO MAKE ADDRESSES—TO RAISE FUNDS TO MAINTAIN A GYMNASIUM.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York will hold a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Brief addresses will be made by the following: Mrs. D. H. Burrell, W. H. P. Faunce, D. H. Greer, John Hall and Longacre, J. B. Cornell, president of the Advisory Board; Chauncey M. Depew, General Wager Swayne and Colonel George E. Warren.

Many of the clergy and other prominent men and women who are identified with the various benevolent societies of the city have promised to be present to testify to their interest in the association's work by occupying seats on the platform.

There will be music by the 7th Regiment Band. Tickets may be had free of charge on application at the association building, No. 7 East 19th-st.

A few reserved seats are for sale at \$1 each to help pay for the hall.

This celebration has a twofold object, the first of which is to commemorate the anniversary, and the second to raise a fund, the interest of which can be used for the maintenance of a large gymnasium. This fund, it is estimated, should not be less than \$20,000, and the work of raising that amount of money will be begun at the Carnegie Music Hall mass-meeting.

On April 25, 1873, the Young Ladies' Christian Association of the City of New York was incorporated by the act of the Legislature.

The present officers of the association are: President, Dr. C. H. Burrell; first vice-president, Mrs. D. H. Burrell; second vice-president, Mrs. D. H. Burrell; treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Burrell; secretary, Mrs. D. H. Burrell.

The association has two summer homes, one at West Plains and one at Asbury Park.

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DENOUNCED BEFORE WOMEN.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE RAINES BILL SET FORTH.

JOHN J. CHAPMAN DISCUSSES THE EXCISE QUESTION AT THE MEETING OF THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.

"The Excise Question" was the subject under consideration by the League for Political Education yesterday morning. The League now numbers over 300 members, and as many invited guests attend its Saturday morning conferences, the auditorium at the Berkeley Lyceum, adjoining the League rooms, was filled with women and a sufficient sprinkling of men to keep in countenance the speaker of the day, John J. Chapman, who had consented to unravel certain knotty points regarding the liquor question for the benefit of the audience.

The Woman's Political League was founded for the purpose of promoting intelligent interest in the conditions and responsibilities of citizenship, its aim being rather to overcome the disparity existing between the sexes in their knowledge of and interest in public affairs than to concern itself with the question of equal suffrage. Among the women and men who are identified with the association there are as many who are indifferent to as there are those in favor of the suffrage movement.

The League was organized for active work on January 1, 1885, and has since then increased rapidly in influence and numbers, and taken up various courses of study bearing on civil and municipal government.

The officers are: President, Mrs. H. M. Sanders; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Ben All Haggins, Mrs. W. J. Le Moine, Alfred Bishop Mason, Miss Helen McDowell, Mrs. Runkle, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson and W. H. Tolman; treasurer, Miss Laura V. Day; corresponding secretary, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacoby, and recording secretary, Miss Adele M. Field.

Mrs. Runkle's class this year has studied the subject of "Economics as Affecting the Social Structure," the members meeting each Wednesday at the Berkeley Lyceum. There have been classes for the study of Bryce's "American Commonwealth," meeting on Friday mornings, papers and debates being read on that subject, and on Saturdays the various municipal departments of the city government have been considered, Miss Adele M. Field, chairman and instructor, having in charge also chairman and instructor in parliamentary usage, which lessons take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Recently it has become the custom of the municipal class to ask specialists on the different topics to conduct its Saturday meetings, thus affording the women an opportunity of appealing to experienced and qualified persons in the various branches of municipal government.

Mr. Chapman's address yesterday morning, any of them felt uncertain as to the good or evil effects of the Raines bill on the excise question, the speaker left them with a very definite impression of its iniquitous and pernicious tendency.

Mr. Chapman pointed out the measures of the bill in detail. He said that it was a matter of astonishment to him that there had been no public demonstration against the passage of the bill, and that the reason why no such demonstration had taken place was because of the subtle technicalities and under-meaning of its clauses and provisions, the general public did not understand it at present, and that it was the duty of the League to make it plain to the people.

Mr. Chapman said that the bill was a measure of the new measure by the commissioners, and that it was a measure of the new measure by the commissioners, and that it was a measure of the new measure by the commissioners.

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BLACK AND WHITE  
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HABUTAI SILK,  
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latest fashionable style,  
lined with taffeta silk,  
\$15.00

SERGE REEFER SUITS,  
lined throughout with silk,  
\$19.50

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY DECREASES 106,000  
BALES IN THE WEEK.

STOCKS OF AMERICAN LOSE 150,000 BALES—HEAVY  
EXPORTS CONTINUE—MR. ELLISON'S FIGURES FROM EUROPE—HIGHER MARKETS.

The weekly figures of the trade movement of cotton published by "The Chronicle" yesterday showed that there had been demand enough for cotton during the seven days of the commercial week ending Friday to cut down the shortened supply of all kinds in the world 106,000 bales. Last year in the second week of March the visible supply of all kinds in the world decreased only 10,000 bales, 20,000 bales less than last week. The entire visible supply of cotton in the world is now down to 2,900,000 bales, which is 1,100,000 bales less than in the same week last year, 1,100,000 less than two years ago, and 473,000 less than three years ago, when the crop was 6,700,000 bales.

The decrease in the visible supply of American cotton was still greater than in the visible of all kinds, the stocks of American in the world being 1,200,000 bales in the seven days, the total shrinking to 3,100,000, or 1,200,000 bales less than was in sight at this time last year.

The prediction of Henry M. Neil, of New Orleans, that the stocks of American cotton in the ports of Europe would be exhausted next autumn, now seems to be a prophecy, for the mills as yet show no indication that they intend to stop their work from running. The greatly depleted supplies of American cotton in European ports—700,000 bales less at Liverpool alone than they were last year at this time—have increased slightly in the last two weeks, but it has been heavily at the expense of the small stocks held in America. The exports of cotton from the United States during the last week, which decreased to 1,100,000 bales, or 22,000 less than they were a year ago.

During the week just ended the exporters carried away 120,000 bales, or 4,000 bales more than were exported in the corresponding week last year. After this time last year the exports from America to Europe were 1,300,000 bales, or 200,000 bales more than the entire available supply now held in America. It is as contended by well-informed men in the cotton trade, the American mills will want all the cotton that can be got to come in sight, it is seen that the exports of cotton will have to drop down very sharply below last year's movement, if the condition of total exhaustion of available supplies of cotton in America is not to result by September 1 next. Have the European mills got cotton enough to last them until the new crop reaches them in October, without exhausting supplies in America? This is the question that must be answered in a nutshell. The exports from this country to Europe have been 1,300,000 bales less than last year to date, and this decrease has been poorly offset by increased shipments this season from India to Europe. Since September 1 the Indian shipments to Europe have only increased 200,000 bales over last year.

Mr. Ellison, the American authority on mill consumption, says that on March 1 the European mills had consumed 182,000 40-pound bales a week, or 1,500 bales a week in excess of last year. Mr. Ellison says that the spinners' stocks in Great Britain were 145,000 40-pound bales, against 130,000 bales on March 1, 1885, while the Continental spinners held 61,000 bales, against 70,000 last year. The total stocks held by spinners in Europe were on March 1, this year, 122,000 bales less than on March 1 last year. The port of Liverpool, the warehouse of Great Britain, holds 70,000 bales less than a year ago, and stocks in Continental ports are 250,000 bales less than a year ago, or a grand total of stocks of cotton at port warehouses and mills of Europe of 1,120,000 bales less than were held abroad a year ago.

There is some likelihood from the above showing that European spinners are wise in getting as much cotton as possible from America, while the price is as low as at present. If they take the entire available supply now in this country, or 1,100,000 bales, their total takings for this season will have been only 4,000,000 bales. Last year they took 4,750,000 bales, in 1884 they took 5,250,000 bales, in 1885, the year of the mill strike in Europe, they took 4,500,000 bales, in 1887 they took 4,500,000 bales, in 1888 they took 4,500,000 bales. It is necessary to get as much cotton as possible from America, while the price is as low as at present. If they take the entire available supply now in this country, or 1,100,000 bales, their total takings for this season will have been only 4,000,000 bales. Last year they took 4,750,000 bales, in 1884 they took 5,250,000 bales, in 1885, the year of the mill strike in Europe, they took 4,500,000 bales, in 1887 they took 4,500,000 bales, in 1888 they took 4,500,000 bales.

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To-morrow, Monday,  
The following  
EXCELLENT OFFERINGS  
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BLACK CREPON SKIRTS,  
latest fashionable style,  
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REAL LACE  
SASH AND VESTIBULE  
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DESIGNED AND MADE IN  
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RESOURCES OF MONTANA.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH MARCUS DALY.

HE TELLS OF THE MINING CONDITIONS IN THAT STATE—RESULTS AT BUTTE ROOT STOCK FARM.

Marcus Daly, the well-known Montana mining millionaire and turfman, is at the Holland House, and intends to remain in this city several weeks. He is speaking about Montana, Mr. Daly is a prominent figure in the mining industry of Montana, and he is a member of the Montana Mining Association. He is a man of great energy and ability, and he has made a fortune in the mining industry. He is a man of great energy and ability, and he has made a fortune in the mining industry.

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